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1913

HARDY PERENNIALS FOR CALIFORNIA GARDENS

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UKIAH, CALIFORNIA

Some Primroses in a California Garden

Perennial Plants of California

SPRING, 1913—FALL, 1913

My Fourth Catalogue of Hardy Plants



N RESPONDING to a very encouraging patronage, my fourth catalogue of Hardy Plants is much larger and fuller than its three predecessors, and contains more cultural information. I find that this information is greatly appreciated, and I only wish that I could go more into the details, in which so many amateurs need instruction, and which no book accessible to them now contains. I am writing such a book, which will be published as soon as I feel that I can do full justice to the subject, and which will be a general garden book for the bay region of California. The price probably will be \$2, and I shall be glad to hear from my patrons as to subjects which they would like to see written up in it. I cannot write of everything, but hope to make it thoroughly useful.

Hardy Perennials are winning their way fast in California, and the sales justify me in experimenting with new varieties. In 1912 I tried a large number, and some are most excellent. In 1913 hundreds will be imported from the best European specialists and tried out in my gardens. If you wish some particular plant that you have seen described in European catalogues, inquire—I may have it, as I have a large number, but not in sufficient quantity to list at present.

Landscape Gardening. I am doing much of it on large places, and will be glad to consult with owners. Questions pertaining to the planting of things that I offer are cheerfully answered and without charge. I answer many hundreds of such inquiries in a year, and take pleasure in helping my patrons.

Time of delivery. Generally speaking, the plants herein offered are ready when this catalogue reaches buyers in the early spring. In the fall, most of the plants can be delivered as soon as frost ripens the plants, and many sorts as early as September. On the other hand, some varieties do not arrive here before January 1, and some few things are not well handled until early spring. It is to your interest that we delay sending an article until it is in the best condition.

Terms

Payments can be made either with money orders or personal checks; I will also accept stamps for any sum under \$1.

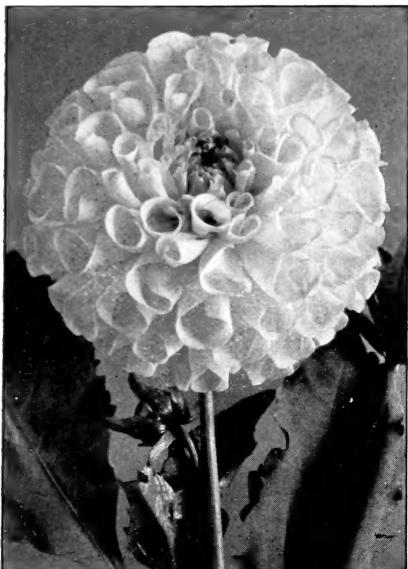
Delivery is in every case **at my expense**. I ship by express and **prepay** the charges. Note this: **You can not do so well** with your **nearest** florist.

Errors are gladly corrected. You will do me a favor by calling attention to a short count or to anything wrong.

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Summer-Flowering Bulbs



Show Dahlia



IN THE bay and coastal regions of California DAHLIAS are most satisfactory plants, and are almost as good in the hot interior, if handled correctly. They produce in great profusion large, finely colored flowers, in pleasing varieties of form. For garden effects these are all that can be asked, while as cut-flowers they are very good, if the stems are scalded as soon as cut.

I have fine varieties of Dahlias, and will make up sets as follows: Twelve each, of either Show, Cactus or Decorative Dahlias, at 25 cents each, \$2 a dozen; or will make a set of twelve containing some of each class. I also have three varieties of Pompons, or Button Dahlias, at 25 cents each.

As for culture, prepare a Dahlia bed in March, but defer planting until the heavy rains are over and the soil begins to get warm. Have the bed dug deeply and thoroughly. Manure lightly when the plants are put out. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart each way, and when the plants come up remove all but the strongest shoot. When that is 2 feet high, pinch off the top to make the stalk branch, and put in a strong stake at least 4 feet high, for it will be needed to

support the plant when in bloom, as the flowers are large and very heavy.

Water moderately in early summer, and about July 1 give manure dressing and water well. The best and most satisfactory bloom is in September, and on until the plants are killed by frost. The old clumps can be left in the ground until about April 1, when they should be divided so as to save only one strong shoot with the tuber attached. The naked tubers will not grow; they must have attached a portion of the thickened stem which bears the new buds.

In the hot interior the flowers are often badly burned in midsummer. In such places planting should be late. Rooted cuttings can be planted in late May or June, or retarded roots will do as well. One need have no fear of over-feeding Dahlias, for they delight in deep, rich soil; of course the fertilizer should be well decayed and thoroughly worked in the soil before the bulbs are planted. Give the plants fair care and not too much water until late August, when they should be watered liberally and given a covering of manure. This will stimulate buds which will flower after the heated season is over, and the show will be fine until the heavier frosts.

The peculiar form of the Cactus Dahlia flower makes the species one of the most interesting members of the family, and visitors are always drawn to this part of our garden.

Decorative Dahlias

Jack Rose. One of the best all-round crimson Dahlias. The color is the same as the celebrated rose, General Jacqueminot, but a shade darker and richer.

Bessie Boston. An enormous red flower, giving the appearance of a huge crimson peony. Awarded Certificate of Merit by Pacific Coast Horticultural Society.



Cactus Dahlia

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS, continued

Mrs. Mary Hunt. Vivid scarlet; a grand color and the very best of all the scarlet Decoratives; a tall grower and altogether beautiful.

Theo. Wust. Buff with terra-cotta shading. A huge sunflower-like bloom, growing to a very large size; a general favorite for decorative work, showing to advantage by artificial light.

Mrs. Winters. Pure snow-white Decorative; very large and finely formed; best of its class.

Soquel. A beautiful shell-pink; very free-flowering.

Callie Russell. Lavender, an exquisite color; a tall grower and the blooms have long stems.

Gold Cliff. A very tall-growing plant; flowers dark golden.

Delice. The finest pink Decorative Dahlia. Perfect in form and habit, producing flowers on long, stiff stems; invaluable for cutting. This variety should appeal to every lover of flowers on account of its delicate color.

Mrs. Fisher. Immense size; canary-yellow without tint or blemish. This is called a Cactus by many growers, but it is so far removed from the true Cactus form that we place it in the Decorative class.

Madam Van Den Dael. Very large; white, suffused silvery rose. An early and free bloomer on long, slender, stiff stems; a splendid keeper.

Grand Duke Alexis. A magnificent Dahlia of the largest size. Its petals are beautifully quilled, giving it a very unique appearance. Its color is pure white, if slightly shaded, but overspread with delicate lavender when grown in bright sunlight.

Cactus Dahlias

Peace. A beautiful pure white Cactus of splendid form, full to the center; long, stiff stems.

J. H. Jackson. Fine flowers of splendid form, with very long, pointed petals; color deep maroon, shading to black in the center. One of the best.

Colonel. A delightful shade of pinkish terra-cotta; very large, handsome flower; tall grower.

Princess Beatrice. Beautifully formed; delicate lavender Cactus.

California. Very rich scarlet, a grand color; one of the most beautiful of all Cactus Dahlias; very full flower of perfect form, and does well under all conditions.

Price of all named Dahlias is 25 cts. each, delivered to customer carriage free. I will make up collections of named Dahlias, my own selection, as follows: 12 each of either fine named Decorative, Show or Cactus Dahlias at \$2 per doz.; or I will assort, for the same price, three Pompon Dahlias at 25 cts. each.

Dusky Belle. Beautiful maroon Cactus; incurved petals.

Dazzler. A bright red Cactus; very free bloomer.

Gabriel. Bright salmon, tipped white; beautifully formed, incurved flowers.

Naranja. Brightest terra-cotta; very full flower of excellent shape, making a striking appearance.

Countess of Lonsdale. An exquisite shade of rich salmon, with just a suspicion of apricot at the base of the petals; toward the tips the color deepens gradually to the softest carmine-pink.

Dainty. A delicately beautiful flower; primrose shaded and tipped soft pink.

Edith Groome. Snow-white; of large size and perfect form, with long, narrow, twisted petals. The flower holds its head well above the foliage on long, stiff stems.

Show Dahlias

Prince of Orange. Very large and beautiful orange sphere.

Santa Cruz. One of the finest Dahlias it has been out good fortune to grow in many years. A vigorous-growing plant; long, stiff stems. Color is an exquisite yellow, slightly overspread and tinged with red.

Leedhan's Pink. A beautiful soft pink, with quilled petals. The standard pink for cutting.

Crimson Ball. Rich crimson; a large, handsome flower, the petals turning back and meeting at the back around the stem, forming a perfect ball.

Oleo. Pure bright yellow, a lovely color; grows to a large size.

Pearl Swanton. An almost indescribable shade of old-rose, merging into deeper terra-cotta. A most handsome and large bloom of great beauty.

Jessie McIntosh. Red, tipped white.

Mrs. Reardon. Beautiful shade of terra-cotta; very free-flowering and a tall grower.

Dawn. Pure white Show Dahlia; one of the best.

Purple Show. Large purple flowers; one of the most beautiful of Dahlias.

Cloth of Gold. Very well named from its color—golden yellow; grows to an enormous size; a grand bloom.

John Walker. The flowers are of large size, pure white and are produced on long, slender stems, beautifully formed and full to the center. It is an early bloomer, but the first flowers produce short stems, which later in the season develop to 18 to 20 inches long.

GLADIOLI are most splendid and satisfactory summer-flowering bulbs. The stems are stout and tall, the leaves handsome, the flowers have a wonderfully wide variation in color and are of exquisite texture. As cut-flowers the Gladioli are most excellent. They should be cut when the first flowers of the spike are opening, and then all the rest will come out while the stems are in water.

Gladioli should be planted in a thoroughly worked soil. While they will do fairly even in an adobe, a light sandy or loamy soil is better. To have a long succession of bloom, plant in installments, beginning as early as February, some every two weeks until about May 15, and you will have fine flowers for cutting through a corresponding period from June until in September. A popular plan in the East is to set the first bulbs from 10 to 12 inches apart, and to fill in the intervening spaces with the later plantings, thus making a solid mass of plants. If you have never grown Gladioli in your garden I know you have missed one of the garden's joys, for they are really one of the most satisfactory bulbous plants for massing or cutting.

I can supply fine bulbs of the fine **Childsii** strain, which excels in dark, rich colors, at 60 cents a dozen, or \$4.50 per 100. The **Silver Trophy** strain of the **Groff Hybrids** gives many superb flowers in wide variation, and is to be had for prices the same as the others. My **General Mixture** contains both of these, and is worth 50 cents a dozen.

From a very large number of named sorts offered in the trade I select the following, which are unexcelled: **America**, a soft pink that is most exquisite; **Mrs. Francis King** is as fine in scarlet; **Attraction**, a most striking flower, a deep, rich crimson with a conspicuous white throat; and **Blue Hybrids**, which show variations in blue and purple. These four come at 10 cents each, or \$1 a dozen. Can send three of each to make the dozen. Do not miss trying these lovely flowers.

Principes is a glorious rich crimson and a beauty; it will cost you 20 cents for one, or



Gladiolus, Attraction

\$2 a dozen. **Augusta** is pure white with blue anthers, and is worth 8 cents each, or 75 cents a dozen. **Scarsdale** is a rare pink-lavender, shading off to a dark rose, and will cost you 6 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS. These wonderfully brilliant flowers can be grown in California in the open, and do especially well in the bay region. For their success certain things are necessary: First, fair shade and shelter from sharp winds. If the bed gets some sun in the early part of the day and is shaded later it is better. Second, the soil must be enriched with well-rotted manure, and an ideal soil is equal parts of sandy loam, well-rotted manure and leaf-mold. Third, when they are in flower water should not be sprinkled on the flowers, but the bed must be kept moist. I supply a very superior strain as follows:

Single Large-flowered in scarlet, white, pink, crimson and yellow, at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Single Papillon, Mixed, at \$2 per doz.

Single Crested varieties, Fine Mixed, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Singled Fringed varieties, Very Fine Mixed, at same price.

Double Begonias, in colors same as single, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Double Fringed Begonias, a superb strain, at \$2.50 per doz.



Tuberous Begonias do well in California

TIGRIDIAS have a flower-spike 10 inches to a foot in height, and open cup-shaped flowers of good size and of wonderful coloring. A flower appears every morning and fades by noon. The colors are very vivid and the marking intense. Well worth growing, and too little known here; usually grown in the East as greenhouse plants.

There is little use of planting Tigridias in cold, heavy ground. The soil should be loose, sandy loam, moderately enriched with finely rotted manure is best. They need not be dug in winter. If the soil is heavy, they had better be grown in pots or boxes, putting them 4 inches apart each way.

Colors, scarlet, white and yellow, variously marked. The finest species are **Pavonia**, scarlet; **Pavonia alba**, white; **Pavonia immaculata**, pure white; **Canariensis**, pure yellow; **Pavonia speciosa**, brilliant scarlet; large. All come at 40 cents a dozen.

Hardy Garden Flowers

ACHILLEA, "The Pearl," is an excellent flower for cutting. The stems are 2 to 3 feet high, and are thickly set with double white flowers. They cost only 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen. The plants thrive best in any good garden loam situated in a sunny place. Will do well in wet ground. Divide to a few strong shoots every winter.

Achillea, Yellow. This is a good carpeting or edging plant with grayish, woolly, foliage and yellow flowers. It stands unlimited hardship and will grow in the dryest and roughest places. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7 per 100.

AGATHEA celestis is a good blue, daisy-like flower, excellent for cutting and for the front of a border. There are few better blue hardy flowers. 15 cts. each.

ALYSSUM saxatile is one of the best plants for either rock-work or deep edgings for beds. The foliage is grayish, and the filmy masses of light yellow flowers are most charming. A strong plant will measure 20 inches across and be a mass of bloom for weeks, with scattering bloom all of the season. It does well in sun or light shade and in any soil, if well drained. Do not divide. Nice plants, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

FALL ANEMONES have a beauty in their season that no other flower has. They are both tall and strong, most excellent for cutting, and beautifully delicate. Single plants or small groups in a border are fine; strong colonies are very attractive, and as companions of ferns in shady corners they make a happy combination. In varieties I have **Diadem**, a semi-double in rose-lilac; **Lord Ardilaun**, famous sort in pure white, very tall and semi-double; **Prince Henry**, semi-double, crimson; **Queen Charlotte**, a large rosy flower; **Whirlwind**, pure white and semi-double; **Lady Ardilaun**, with very large white flowers.

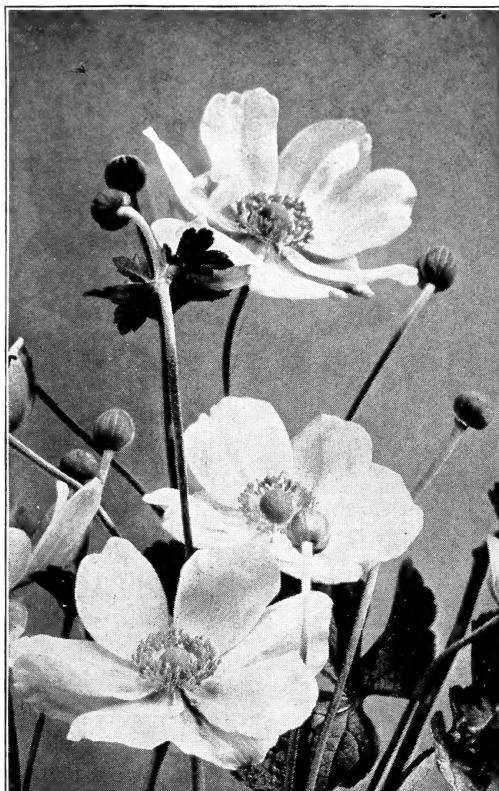
Lord Ardilaun, **Diadem** and **Lady Ardilaun** are 25 cts. each, while the others are 20 cts. each, and \$2 per dozen.

Anemone St. Brigid is a form of the low-growing Anemones which handles well when growing and is a persistent bloomer. Plant from December to April. Flowers in winter and spring. 75 cts. per dozen.

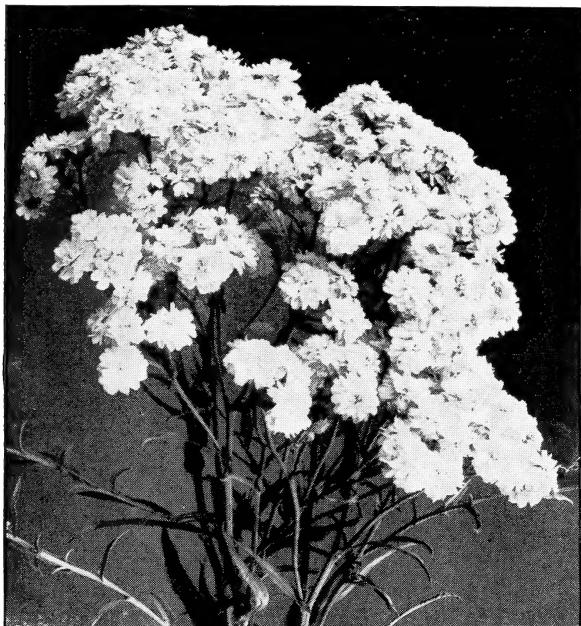
ANCHUSA ITALICA is a plant which will be greatly enjoyed by all lovers of blue flowers. Imagine a plant 3 to 4 feet high, well branched and covered with deep blue forget-me-nots, and you have some idea of its beauty. It is hardy and prefers sun, but grows well in any garden soil. A clump of a dozen or less, a foot apart each way, well to the rear of a hardy border, is most beautiful. Very fine plants for 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ANTIRRHINUMS. See Snapdragons page 22.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria, or Golden Marguerite, is one of those very hardy daisy-like flowers of which the Shasta daisy is a good example. The flowers are good, and the mass-effect excellent. **Light yellow.** Nice plants 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.



Flowers of the Fall Anemone



Achillea, "The Pearl" (see page 5)

with some others, and have produced a long-spurred race with many handsome forms, in shades of blue, white, light yellow and pink. One of the best are Wolley Dod Hybrids.

Then of the **Short-spurred Columbines**, two are Californian and are among the best. **Truncata** is the common red-flowered Columbine of our woods, and is as fine as it can be. It is most excellent for a fern-bed or for any shaded spot. If watered the first year, it can be naturalized under trees.



Arabis alpina produces a sheet of pure white flowers (see page 7)

AQUILEGIAS, or Columbines, combine as many good points as any plants grown in our gardens. The leaves are handsome, the flowers are both dainty and showy, points seldom combined, and their general habit graceful.

The varieties are many and all are charming. Of the **Long-spurred** sorts we have **Cærulea**, the **Rocky Mountain Columbine**, a lovely blue flower with a white center. Unfortunately it is not a strong grower, but is well worth growing. Just as pretty, but white or flushed pink, is **Cærulea alba**. It is a good, sturdy plant. The third of this group is **Chrysanthia**, light yellow, most admirable, hardy, and easily grown. I have seen it 4 feet high, and a mass in flower is most attractive.

Hybridizers have crossed these three forms

Eximia is rare and few know it. It grows in wet places, and even under water in shallow streams, or on hummocks in bogs. The flowers come much later than those of other sorts; they are orange-colored and stand up boldly on strong stems. When I first saw it at a distance I thought it was a lily. **Flavescens** comes from Utah. It is light yellow and rather small-flowered, but in rich, moist soil reaches 6 feet high.

In the Old World there are many species and all are fine. **Nivea** is easily the best—a very strong plant, hardy, with large, pure white flowers. I know of a bed that is on the north and coldest side of a house, and which has stood for twenty years with scarcely any care. It is most beautiful every year. This kind also combines well with Ferns.

Vulgaris is the common garden Columbine. I have mixed hybrids in many colors. All are very pretty and satisfactory plants.

I have the **Short-spurred** hybrids in many colors mixed. Some are almost black, so intense is the purple, while there are pretty shades of pink and white. I sell all mixed.

Strong plants of all of the Columbines will be sent for 15 cents each or \$1.25 per doz., and even heavier plants for 25 cents each, or \$2.50 per doz. Of our California sorts, I can give you 100 for \$7.50.

Arabis alpina is called Mountain-of-Snow. **Aubrietias** are often called Purple Arabis, and they are of similar habit and flowers. Arabis is pure white, while Aubrietias are from pink to lavender-purple. Both form carpets of attractive, grayish foliage, and in their season produce perfect sheets of flowers that are both pretty and sweet-scented. The picture shows both their use and beauty. To produce such an edging or border, the plants should be planted 10 inches apart each way, and in a season will form a solid sheet. For open rockeries these plants have no superiors and they will fill a crevice well. At "The Terraces" after weeks of frost and snow I found my bed of Aubrietias in full flower, and on Thanksgiving Day they were a sheet of bloom.

Very fine **Arabis** at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; fine seedlings at 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Small-rooted **Aubrietias** at 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

ASTERS of the hardy fall-flowering sorts are called in England, "Michælmas Daisies," and they are easily second in popularity as hardy plants. Some are low, carpeting plants from mountain meadows. Others are of medium height, while still others grow 6 to 7 feet in height; while all alike are wonderfully floriferous, with great, loose



Handsome, showy, dainty, graceful Columbine

sprays of small, daisy-like flowers. They cannot be excelled for graceful mass-effects, and they are best planted at the rear of broad borders, in large masses by themselves at the rear of lawns, or in moist places. I have a very fine selection in white, soft pink blue and purple in named sorts. I deliver in early April, which is the best time.

Michælmas Daisies have the chrysanthemum's habit of yearly producing a great number of basal shoots and of overcrowding. I find it best to divide in late winter to single strong shoots which I plant in masses a foot apart each way. If they are cut off at the ground as the flowers wane a second bloom comes. Most excellent cut-flowers. Plants at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Astilbe Japonica, or **Spiræa Japonica**, is an excellent plant for shady places or fern-bed. The foliage is finely cut and the loose sprays of small white flowers very graceful. Strong clumps, 25 cts.

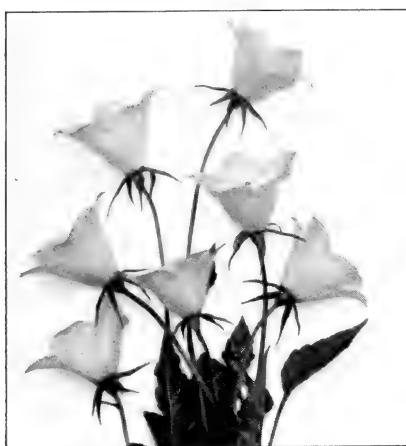
All **CAMPANULAS** are known as **Bellflowers**, and they are flowers for everyone; hardy, of easy culture and free-blooming. They thrive year after year—except the Canterbury Bells, which live only two years—and respond to extra care most liberally. We usually associate them with rockeries, and with permanent borders and masses, but they well repay the extra care they get in beds.

Perennial Bellflowers. Of the strong-growing sorts, the prince of all is the **Chimney Bellflower**, *Campanula pyramidalis*. There are varieties which make compact plants 4 to 5 feet high, while others grow as high as 10 feet, with a perfect sheet of handsome flowers produced through months of the fall. These are very fine in a mass by themselves, or alternating with perennial larkspurs which they admirably supplement. Strong plants, potted in spring, make very fine veranda or court ornaments, or for household decoration on special occasions. They group well with hollyhocks, also.

Campanula Grossekii is a most excellent plant for many purposes. Either few or many in the garden will give a fine effect with the purplish lavender, slender bells. It brightens a shady bed, while to plant a mass-planting with foxgloves



Campanula persicifolia



Campanula Carpatica

late fall is among the prettiest of sights, and for rockeries they are fine.

Still different are the creeping Campanulas, such as *Isophylla*, with fine white or blue flowers; *Garganica*, with like flowers; and *Muralis*, with large blue flowers. All have long streamers and make attractive basket- or rock-plants. My supply of these is not sure. 25 cts. each.

Campanula Carpatica forms a round cushion of pretty leaves a foot or more across, and through a long season produces fine blue flowers on single stems. It is a most attractive plant.

With the exception noted, I supply very fine plants of all the Campanulas above described for 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Large plants of *C. pyramidalis*, suitable for pots, at 25 cts. each, and scarce.

CANTERBURY BELLS are *Campanula intermedia* and are not true perennials. Seeds are sown and the first year there is no bloom. The second year the plants flower most profusely and then die. It is a most delightful old flower, growing 2 to 4 feet in height, with an immense mass of large, bell-shaped flowers, in white, pink and blue. Fine plants sure to give heavy bloom, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

CERASTIUM tomentosum, known as "Mouse Ears," is one of the very best plants for edging beds or for rockwork. The foliage is slightly woolly, and the white flowers are borne in myriads in season. It forms a low, flat cushion. Any garden soil will suit it, while it stands drought admirably. I have very fine plants at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

COREOPSIS lanceolata, in the perennial form, is one of our finest yellow flowers. From a low mass of leaves an interminable succession of flowers rise on stems 18 inches to 2 feet long. There are no better cut-flowers, and if cut closely they bloom all summer. Very fine plants at 15 cts., each, \$1.25 per doz. Good seedlings in spring at 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

harmonizes well in habit, and continues the season of such a bed for months after the foxgloves have done flowering. About 2 feet high.

Campanula persicifolia, the peach-leaved Bellflower, grows from 2 to 3 feet high, with masses of most graceful bells of white or blue. The blue is of a most exquisite shade, and the foliage is a handsome carpet after the flowers go. The flowers are excellent for bouquets.

The double-flowered form, known as **Campanula Moerheimi**, is a most attractive flower, and for cutting is splendid. I would not be without it. Only in white.

Campanula grandiflora is also known as *Platycodon*, or the Japanese Bellflower. It demands a well-drained, loose soil, and has attractive blue or white flowers in midsummer. The Harebell of Scotland is *Campanula rotundifolia*, and produces delightful little flowers, borne freely on many slender stems a foot or so high. A mass of these in



Sweet, old-fashioned Dianthus (see page 11)

CHrysanthemum latifolium is a perennial plant growing to 4 to 5 feet in height, with many white flowers like small Shasta daisies. It is highly esteemed in England. 25 cts. each.

Datura meteloides is a Californian plant of great merit. It is a true perennial, dying to the ground in winter, and sending up very strong shoots which may grow to 5 feet in height. The foliage is large and handsome, and the great trumpet-shaped flowers are of white, deeply flushed with bluish purple. It delights in deep soil in a hot situation. Fine plants 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

DELPHINIUMS, or Perennial Larkspurs, are deservedly among the most popular of garden flowers. No other flowers are so effective when a few are used, or when they are planted in broad masses. They are most beautiful grouped with campanulas. They grow from 3 to 8 feet in height, and the colors are blues and purples well varied by markings. A few sorts are white or cream. The tall spikes are most showy, and make the best of cut-flowers. The single flowers in my garden would cover a half dollar. As the flowers wane the stalk should be cut off close to the ground, and a second and even a fourth crop in a season is possible. While single plants are satisfactory, it is better to plant 18 inches apart each way in clumps or large groups. A big mass interspersed with *Campanula pyramidalis* and faced liberally with *Campanula persicifolia* is a lovely thing. Larkspurs demand good, well-worked soil and liberal watering. They like sun or light shade, and hoeing in summer helps them. A top-dressing of well-rotted manure is of great benefit. Do not divide oftener than the third year. Spring or fall is the best time to divide—not in winter.



Delphiniums



Doronicum

I have a superb stock of plants of my own growth. I am sorry to say that my stock of named sorts from England did not behave well, and I cannot offer many of them this year. I have splendid seedlings from named sorts, which are not quite true to type, but fairly so; and mixed seedlings—finer plants cannot be found.

I can supply these in light blue, cornflower-blue, sky-blue, gentian-blue, and rosy lavender-purple. As I have said, they are absolutely true to type. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Mixed at 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. **Black and White** is white with black center, each \$1.25. **Primrose** is creamy white with yellow center, 75 cts. each.

Delphinium Belladonna. This is an entirely different type, growing about 3 feet in height, flowering a very long time, with slender stems and large flowers. A superb cutter-flower. The type is a lovely sky-blue; I have also deep blue, and **Lamartin**, a deep blue-purple of the same type. I cannot too strongly recommend them. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A clear yellow Delphinium is had in **D. Zalil**. This is not one of the free-flowering English sorts, but is a foot or two high with pretty yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

The scarlet Delphinium, **D. cardinale**, is a Californian sort, growing from 4 to 8 feet in height. It demands a loose, warm soil and a sunny position. Plant in fall or winter. 25 cts. each,

As pretty as *D. cardinale* is the lower-growing **D. nudicaule**, also scarlet. Plant in fall or winter. Fine for wild places. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6 per 100.

DIANTHUS, or Sweet Williams and Garden Pinks. While the carnation is not of easy culture in the open ground as a rule, there are races of Garden Pinks of the easiest possible culture, and very beautiful and fragrant. What is more beautiful than a fine mass of Sweet William or a broad border of the old-fashioned Grass Pink. Equally beautiful are the Marguerite Carnations, only differing from the true carnation in being smaller and very easily grown. I offer **Marguerite Carnations**, fine small plants in spring, sure to flower liberally, at 50 cts. per doz. The colors are mixed, and many.

Sweet Williams I have in the **Holborn Glory** strain, with very large flowers and many colors. There is no better. These at 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Pheasant's Eye Pinks are *Dianthus plumarius*, a most satisfactory plant for a broad border, and beautiful in leaf and flower. Mixed colors, heavy plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Good divisions, rooted, at 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Cushion Pinks. Among my last year's importations was a set of the dear little wild Pinks of Europe. All have low tufts of grassy foliage, forming mats from 6 inches to nearly 2 feet across. The flowers are dainty in pink, white or scarlet.

D. alpinus, pink, **D. Cæsius**, the Cheddar Pink, delicate rose, very fragrant, **D. deltoides**, Brilliant, the Maiden Pink, rose-colored, and the plant covered with flowers. **D. graniticus**, a tufted rock Pink, **D. integer**, **D. pungens** and **D. rupicola**, are alike pretty in rocks or edging. 25 cts. each.

DORONICUM magnificum, or Flea Bane, is a plant that, either in the garden or as a cut-flower, is greatly admired. With light yellow flowers nearly as large as the Shasta daisy, and blooming very early and for a long season, it is invaluable for cutting, while a bold mass in light shade is most attractive. It will stand neglect, yet most liberally repays care. A well-worked, rich soil, in light shade, best develops its beauty. The leaves are on the ground, and the slender stems 2 feet or more in height. For massing, plant a foot apart each way. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

DICENTRA spectabilis, or Bleeding Heart, has very handsome foliage, and long racemes of deep red flowers tipped with white and shaped



Digitalis



Daisy-like flowers of the Gaillardia

like a heart. It is a most excellent plant either for the ordinary flower-border or the shaded corner. It should not be disturbed, and any soil, not very dry, will suit it. The plant begins to flower in early spring and lasts a long time. 25 cts. each.

EPIMEDIUM, or Barrenwort, is a European plant, which rather resembles the Californian Ivy Fern (Vancouveria), but carries much more foliage and is more easily grown. It is a beautiful plant, excellent for the fern-bed or shady place. Height about 1 foot. 25 cts. each.

DIGITALIS, or **Foxgloves**. The plants are tall and stately, 3 to 5 feet high. Good clumps are very showy among other tall plants; scattered plants in fern-beds show well, too; but the prettiest effect of all is when **Foxgloves** are massed alone in some lightly shaded spot in the less-central part of the grounds. Plant in any good soil, if fairly well watered, either shade or sun. I have strong plants in white, in yellow, in rose, and in mixed colors, at 15 cents each, \$1.25, per doz., \$8 per 100. Will quote prices on plants that are smaller but strong and good, if you write.

GAILLARDIAS are among the brightest and most useful of hardy annuals. Given well-drained soil, they will survive drought and bad treatment, and give their lovely orange-and-red flowers all summer and frequently during the winter as well, while with good care they are splendid. I have a very fine strain, and sell strong plants, ready to flower, for 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

GAZANIA splendens is perhaps the best covering that we have for a dry, hot bank, and especially in the bay region. The stems make a low carpet, and the large, daisy-shaped flowers are a rich reddish orange with black center. It makes an excellent border for a bed of yellow flowers. The best effect is to be had by setting the plants a foot apart each way in a broad belt. Good plants, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

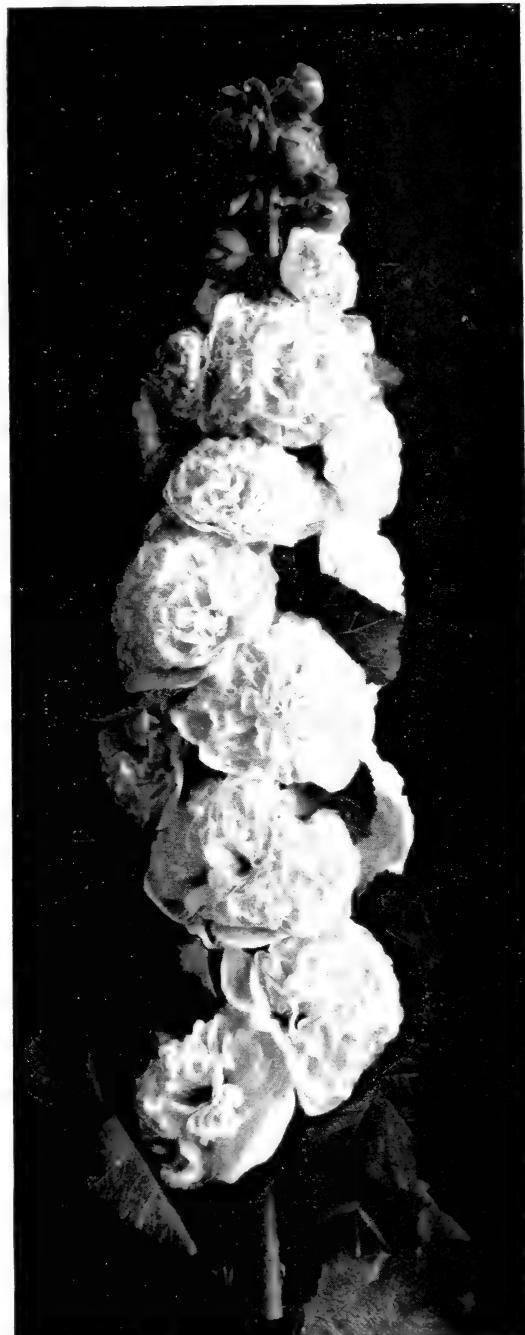
GYPSONPHILA paniculata, in the double-flowered form, is one of the finest things that I have ever grown. The myriad clusters of tiny flowers are borne on stems 4 feet high, and with their many side stems make a mass 2 or 3 feet through, that looks like snow-drift. For delicate stems to make up with bouquets they are superb. Fine roots, 25 cts. each.

Gypsophila paniculata, the single Baby's Breath, is no less dainty, though not nearly the equal of the other. These at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Pink Baby's Breath is a very pretty pink-flowered form at the price of the last named.

GERANIUM sanguineum is little like the showy sorts, but like all of the Herb Roberts has a charm of its own. The single flowers are deep red, on stems less than a foot high. 15 cts. each.

HELLEBORUS, or **Christmas Roses** are not roses at all, but are allied to the anemones. On stems a foot or so high, large single flowers are borne in mid-winter and last for months. They are quite striking, with an odd beauty of their own. The Christmas Rose likes a good soil and shade. Fine plants from named sorts. 25 cts. each.



Hollyhocks. Few people know what superb single-color groups they will make

HEUCHERA. See Rock Plants, page 24. **HELENIUM.** See page 23.

HELIANTHUS. See page 22.

HOLLYHOCKS are old-fashioned it is true, but what is prettier? Few people know what grand groups they make when planted in large masses to color. Nor is it generally known that by cutting the stems off close to the ground, when a few scattering flowers remain at the top of the stem, new stems will be grown and a second bloom come, and even a third. Hollyhocks will stand endless neglect and will be beautiful in any odd spot. For the very best results give them a sunny position and good soil, and either cultivate in the summer or mulch well with old manure. I have the very finest strain of double-flowered in the following shades, in old plants: White, light yellow, apple blossom, peach blossom, scarlet, rose, crimson and brown-black. These at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100. In smaller, but fine plants, rose-pink, blood-red, salmon, black, canary-yellow and snow-white. In the beautiful **Alleghany Strain** which has long outer petals and short inner ones, mixed colors. These small plants and Alleghany at 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

IBERIS is the Candytuft, and **Iberis Gibraltarica** is by far the finest of the sort. It forms a low mass, a foot or more across, with lovely white flowers, tinged lilac, fairly covering the plant. It is most excellent for rockwork or dry places. Nice plants, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

In **INCARVILLEA Delavayi** we have a very large-flowered, striking plant somewhat like a large, bright rose. It grows a foot or two high and likes deep, loose soil in a sunny position. Very strong plants, 25 cts. each.

Incarvillea grandiflora is lower-growing with deep carmine flowers marked with yellow. 25 cts. each.

IRISES. The bulbous Irises, such as the Spanish Iris, the English and the Mourning Iris, must be planted before Christmas, and are offered in my catalogue of Dutch Bulbs. The sorts here offered can be had from midsummer till early spring.

German Irises are among our very best garden flowers, and are well known as Fleur-de-Lis, or Flag Lilies. I commend my set of twenty-five, selected from very fine named sorts. The variety is only exceeded by the beauty of the kinds. Sets of the twenty-five for \$5 named, and \$3 unnamed, or 25 cts. each.

Purdy's Fall-flowering **German Iris** is a purple sort, which reverses the season and flowers in October. 25 cts. each. Purdy's **Blue Iris** is an old sort, with lovely light blue flowers. 20 cts. each.

Japanese Irises are gloriously lovely flowers. At their best, stems 4 feet tall rise from a mass of grassy leaves, and bear at their tops flowers as much as a foot across. The colors are delicate and the texture of the flowers like silk. These are my fine varieties: **Appollo**, pure white, pink center; **Blue Danube**, double, deep indigo-blue, center violet, shading to yellow; **Fratre**, double, silvery white, veined and shaded with lilac, center deep lilac; **Helen Von Siebold**, reddish purple with white veins and a yellow center; **Oriole**, double, rich plum-color, shading deeper



Glorious, beautiful Japanese Irises

toward the center, and brightly marked with yellow; **Pyramid**, also double, lilac-blue, center of each petal shaded white; **Robert Craig**, a delicate French-gray with violet veins, most charming; **Topaz**, a single, reddish amaranth throughout; **T. S. Ware**, reddish violet, veined white, and white centers with some lemon markings; **Victor**, white, veined violet-purple, pure violet-purple at center. I offer them in mixture at 20 cts. each, or \$1.50 a doz. Strong plants of named varieties at 25 cts. each, or \$2 a doz. Strong plants about December 15.

Plants can be sent out from August to March. Early planting is advisable, and where plenty of water is available, September planting is the best. They are generally considered bog plants, and do well on the edge of ponds, running streams or ditches. They will grow under several inches of water. Heavy feeding and plenty of water during the growing season are necessary. On dry hills plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet across and a foot apart in the row; the plants about 3 inches above the trough between the rows. In early spring spread barnyard manure between the rows about 6 inches deep, and at frequent intervals water with a hose, thus washing the liquid manure to the roots. The manure also forms a mulch which serves to prevent evaporation of moisture in dry seasons. Give a dressing of nitrate of soda and bone-meal when planting.

Iris cretensis is a very fine winter-flowering Iris, with good-sized purple flowers; very fragrant. It flowers with me throughout midwinter, with much frost and some snow to contend with. Plants 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Iris foetida is anything but pretty when in flower, but when the seed-pod opens wide, showing rows of brilliant scarlet-orange seeds, it makes itself well worth while. These open pods can be kept for some time. 25 cts. each.

Iris pallida, Princess Beatrice is a tall Iris which will grow to 4 feet, with fine blue flowers. It is one of the truly fine things. 35 cts. each.

Iris ochroleuca, called the **Oriental Iris**, is also a treasure, with its fine foliage standing erect, 2 to 3 feet high, and the stems overtopping them by another foot or more and producing many cream-colored flowers. It thrives in dry ground and also does well at the edge of water. 25 cts. each.

Iris Sibirica has foliage almost like our wild Iris—dark green, low and slender, and the stems grow to 2 or 3 feet in height. My plants are excellent at 15 cts. each and \$1.25 per doz.

Iris pumila is like the German Irises, but forms low cushions fairly hidden by the handsome flowers. I have a number of sorts as follows: White, ashy, yellow and deep purple. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Native Californian Irises. There are many very pretty Irises in California, and in the fall I can offer collected plants of the following:

Bracteata, light yellow; **Californica**, in many shades from blue to yellow and bronze, mixed; **Douglasiana** (1), in mixed colors. **Purdyii** (2), in cream lined with purple; **Macrosiphon**, a dwarf; deep purple; **Watsoniana** (3), very strong, in blues and purples; **Tenax** (4), dwarf, in rich yellow. Collected plants at 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Garden plants of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at 25 cts. each.

LAVENDER is well beloved for its fragrance. Why not have a few plants? Rooted cuttings, 25 cts. each.

LYCHNIS viscaria is quite an attractive plant, growing to a foot or so in height,



Peony (see page 17)

somewhat in the way of a pink. It is known as the German Catchfly, and has red flowers and thrives in sunny places. 15 cts. each.

Lychnis Chalcedonica, or Scarlet Lightning, is a most showy plant, with large heads of brilliant flowers on stems 2 feet in height. It is hardy in any soil, in sun. I sell fine plants at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Lychnis Haageana grows less than a foot in height, with large, showy flowers in shades of red, scarlet and orange. It is a really beautiful flower for sunny places in open soils. Price, same as last named.

LOBELIA cardinalis is excelled by no flower in brilliance of color. Even the leaves are red, and the flowers are a dazzling cardinal. The stems grow from 2 to 3 feet in height, and a mass makes a most brilliant coloring for many weeks in late summer. A fine plant to combine with it in flower and foliage is Antirrhinum, Black Prince. It likes rich, moist soil. Good plants that give results the first year at 15c. ea., \$1.25 per doz.

MARIGOLD (Calendula) is a most excellent plant, and one that can be relied upon for winter bloom. For this, plant strong plants in the fall. Good, strong plants from October on at 50 cts. per doz.

MICHAELMAS DAISIES. See Asters, page 7.

MULLEIN PINK is an old and useful flower. With a tuft of low, woolly leaves it bears stems a foot or two in height, with many brilliant red flowers. Mine is a superior strain. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

MONARDA didyma, the Oswego Tea, is a plant of the Mint family, with vividly red flowers. It blooms in summer and likes damp soil. 15 ct. each, \$1.25 per doz.



Perennial Phlox. Fine in bold masses of white, red and purple (see page 17)

ENOTHERA. See Primroses, page 19.

OTHONNA Capensis is well known in the Santa Cruz region, where it is used to cover rocks or rough places. The leaves are small and fleshy, and innumerable bright yellow "daisies" are borne in great numbers throughout the summer. A good plant for rockwork in sun or hot borders. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

PEONIES cannot be surpassed. They are hardy plants with flowers like immense roses. They bloom in May, and at this time are simply glorious. I have very fine sorts, some named and others not, and can supply strong plants of double-flowering habit, in white, pink, red, crimson, and light yellow; plants bearing single flowers of pink and red, and semi-double in pure white. There are no finer varieties than these, and no better plants can be had anywhere. They are worth 25 cts. each, \$3 a doz., or \$18 per 100. Extra-heavy plants come at 35 cts. each.

Peonies cannot be grown successfully in California in the same manner that they are grown in the East. The plants themselves grow admirably, but as they flower at a time when the weather is very hot in California, either the flowers are burnt or the plants are pushed to early maturity and very poor bloom results. In a cold, foggy season they are fine. This difficulty can be overcome by planting the bed where there is either a light shade most of the day, or in a position that is shaded heavily from twelve to four o'clock each day.

The plants demand a deep, well-prepared bed. If the soil is dug over to the depth of 3 feet and manure is worked in, the trouble will be well repaid, for when we plant Peonies they last many years. They improve season after season, and at six or eight years are simply grand, if the rooting-space was well prepared. During their growing and flowering season liberal watering is demanded, but after that very little is necessary. The first year's bloom is comparatively poor, no matter how good the plants are. In planting do not cover the crowns (buds) over 3 inches deep. Every winter the Peony-bed should have a liberal coat of half-rotted manure. Give them all the attention you can.

Tree Peonies. Write for terms on these superb plants.

PENTSTEMONS are among the most useful plants that can be planted in the California garden, for here the Pentstemon is hardy, and an almost perpetual bloomer. The foliage is glossy and pleasing. The slender stems bear many flowers which resemble the Snapdragon in shape, but are larger and more open. They are most excellent cut-flowers, and in the bed-form help greatly to bridge the gap between the over-abundance of spring and the fall flowers. Their best use is in broad beds, with the plants set a foot apart each way, in front of trees or shrubs, or to conceal bare places left by bulbs or early-flowering plants. I would plant in April, and much cutting helps the plants. I offer the following colors, all from the finest strain known: White, pink edge; red, white throat; red, striped throat; soft pink with white throat; white, lavender edge; pink-striped, and striped white. Delivery about April 1, at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

PERENNIAL PHLOX, of which the botanical name is *Phlox decussata*, or *paniculata*, is among the best of all summer-flowering perennials. The flowers vary from white through all shades of red, to scarlet and deep crimson, and are sweet-scented. Then, too,



Oriental Poppies

there are low sorts a foot high or less, medium sorts growing 2 to 3 feet, and tall sorts up to 6 feet in height. They are unsurpassed for massed color-effects, either in separate colors or mixed. I don't believe that a garden can have too many plants of Perennial Phlox. They are splendid for setting among shrubs or for massing in a corner, and the great heads of bloom are good for cutting.

The Phloxes like a mellow, well-worked soil, moderately moist during their growing season. Young plants give the best flowers. It is well to divide the clumps early every winter after the first, keeping strong, healthy sections. I have a good variety of sorts, and can give any desired colors in named sorts. All are strong plants and I price them at 15 cts. each, or \$1.25 per doz.

Phlox subulata is the Moss Pink of the East, a very pretty plant to carpet a slope or for rockwork. The leaves are like pine needles, and the many flowers are in pink or lavender. Strong plants, 15 cts. each; rooted cuttings, 75 cts. per doz.

PHYSALIS Francheti is the **Chinese Lantern Plant**, allied to the Peppers and Ground Cherries. Their large, globular pods are of a rich orange-color. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

PLUMBAGO larpentæ is a most valuable late-flowering plant to cover spaces, either in rocks or under trees. The flowers are deep blue. It thrives in either light or heavy soil, and needs little attention. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

POPPIES of the Oriental type are flowers which the word "gorgeous" well describes. Even Tulips pale before the gorgeous **Oriental Poppies**. With the texture of fine silk, the great blooms grow even to 10 inches across. Their season is in May and June, but some flowers come later. Single plants or small groups in a mixed border are showy objects; but the best use is in strong groups at some point where their beauty can be enjoyed during their season, and then the plants can be dried off and given a summer rest exactly as with spring-flowering bulbs. If this is not desirable, a sowing of the common Gypsophila in early spring will give a very pretty effect after the Poppies are gone. Perennial Poppies produce larger flowers than any of the others, and the range of color extends from pale pink to salmon, orange and the deepest red.

I have **Brilliant**, scarlet; **Colosseum**, deep scarlet; **Prince of Orange**, light orange; **Nancy**, a massive flower of glowing carmine-scarlet; **Mrs. Perry**, is of a very unusual shade of orange-apricot; **Princess Ena**, pale salmon-orange; and **Princess Victoria Louise**, soft salmon-rose. I have superfine plants which will give a good bloom the first year, at 25 cts. each or \$2 per doz., and can supply a mixture of fine sorts of plants at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



Primroses

PRIMROSES are splendid flowers for shady places, and among them none are so thoroughly satisfactory as the **Polyanthus** or **Bunch Primroses**. For edging a bed in the shade, even heavy shade, or for planting in broad masses under trees, they cannot be surpassed, as they flower some all winter, while giving perfect sheets of bloom in early spring. The flowers are both fragrant and handsome, and they are among the easy things to grow. Those who have seen how very effectively they are used in England under trees will not be satisfied with stingy plantings of these fine flowers. They like shade and a fairly rich, well-worked soil, and a resetting in summer every third year is desirable. I have the finest mixed strain—the pick of an English collection. These are mixed, in all shades of white, yellow, maroon and reddish maroon, all beautiful. Strong plants at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

Also to color in white, pink, rich maroon, reddish shades, yellow shades and gold-laced, at 15c. each.



Pyrethrum roseum (see page 20)

Primula obconica is a pretty little plant suitable for summer bedding or growing indoors. The flowers are drooping, blush-lilac or purple in color, and the petals are deeply notched. I have splendid pot-plants at 15 cts. and 25 cts. each, but at these prices I do not pay the express charges.

ENOTHERAS, or Evening Primroses. These are used too seldom in our gardens, for they are very fine plants, with the habit of coming into flower each day just at dusk and fading by midday. They like hot climates and are perfectly adapted to our Californian conditions.

A pretty idea is to use them in combination with Morning-Glories, Argemones, Daturas, and the like, for morning and evening effects. Of these, **Burbank's America** is easily the most striking. It throws out flattened stems, from which arise every morning for months, stems 4 or 5 inches high, with simply immense, pure white flowers. It thrives in a sunny place in any good soil, and is one of the best new things that I have tried.

Quite different in its creeping habit is **Enothera cæspitosa**, which spreads in low colonies by underground runners, forming mats which produce fine, pure white flowers.

Still different is the large gray leaf from a flattened circle of stems of **E. speciosa**. It makes a plant about 18 inches across, and the large flowers are pure white and turn to soft pink as they fade. A lovely thing. 25 cts. each.

E. Lamarckiana grows 3 to 5 feet high, and produces large, pale yellow flowers in great abundance for months. It will thrive in sandy or gravelly soils as well as in any garden, and is one of the easiest plants for a hot climate.

E. Arendsi is of the Mexican Primrose class, and a fine plant. The stems spread from the base, making close colonies a foot or so high and producing a great number of

pretty pink flowers all summer long. There are few more charming pink flowers than these for mass-effects. They stay in flower all day.

All Evening Primroses, except *O. speciosa*, at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

For Californian Primroses see Wild Flowers, page 27.

PYRETHRUM roseum is well pictured on page 19. It might be called a pink Shasta Daisy if the flower alone were considered. It grows a foot or more in height, with very many fine flowers on long stems, most excellent for cutting. The flowers are both single and double, in shades of white, pink and red to deep crimson; the flowering season is long, and an ordinary garden loam either in sun or light shades suits it well. Good plants at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Heavy plants at 25 cts. each. All in mixed colors.

RUDBECKIAS, or Coneflowers. Of the unique flowers which we can all grow well, these are among the most useful, either for cutting or show. All have showy flowers; many sorts have a long, cone-like center which usually is black. **Rudbeckia, Golden Glow** is deservedly one of the very best yellow flowers that we have. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, with very large blooms in bunches. **Golden Glow** seldom is seen really well grown because plants are usually allowed to become too much matted. The best treatment is to use only single strong shoots each winter and to divide very early in spring. Such shoots will give more flowers than a crowded mass. I have had plants as high as 12 feet. I offer



Rudbeckia Newmani

fine plants, which will give abundant bloom, at 15 cts. each, or \$1.25 per doz.

R. fulgida is of an entirely new type. The flowering stems are not over 2 feet in height, and the large single flowers are rich yellow, with a splash of maroon. It does best in good soil in a sunny place, and should be divided every second year in the winter. This is not much work if you plan your beds a year ahead. Plants 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

In **R. Newmani** we have one of the finest of plants for a rich yellow mass-effect. The flowering stems are 18 inches to nearly 3 feet in height, with many fine, rich orange flowers with black centers. For a most showy border plant a foot apart each way. Notice the fine effect of such a border in the picture. I sell them at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

R. purpurea is the Purple Coneflower, and one well worth growing. The stems, 2 feet or so



Shasta Daisy

in height, bear large, spreading and very showy flowers of a vivid lilac-purple shade which last with scarcely a change for months. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

A well grown *R. nitida* is a truly lovely thing. With the foliage of Golden Glow it grows about 4 to 5 feet in height, with large, single, clear yellow flowers with long cones. The petals droop in a very attractive way. *R. nitida* likes a rich, moist soil and will grow in almost a bog. It is worth taking trouble with. Divide as Golden Glow. 25 cts. each.

Salvia azurea is an entirely new plant which gives one of the loveliest light blues in the garden. The slender stem is 3 or 4 feet in height, and the flowers many. It likes a loose, warm soil, in the sun. 25 cts. each.

Salvia patens grows about a foot in height, with large, showy flowers of the most attractive deep blue-purple. It is impatient and demands a rich, warm soil. I have roots at 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

SAXIFRAGA umbrosa, or London Pride, is a plant of merit which thrives in heavy shades. The flowers are a soft cerise and the leaves large. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

SHASTA DAISY is surely one of our most useful flowers, and they are hardy, long-flowering and thrive in almost any position not heavily shaded. Yet few are getting the very best out of them, partly from poor care and partly from wrong handling. I find it best to divide every winter, using only single, selected, strong shoots with roots at the base. Plant these a foot apart each way, in well-worked soil, and the bloom will be fine. Again, the sorts most common are coarse in comparison with Burbank's latest sorts listed below:

In **Alaska** the stems are tall and slender, and the finely formed flowers 4 inches across. **California** is a giant; on first opening it is a lemon-yellow and has a double row of petals. In a day or two it becomes pure white. If not allowed to overdo it will flower for months.

Very similar to the Shasta Daisy, and as satisfactory when well treated, is the **Chrysanthemum maximum, Triumph**, a celebrated English strain. This has a value in flowering later so as to prolong the bloom into late fall.

Finely rooted plant divisions at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz \$7.50 per 100.

SCABIOSA Caucasicica attracts every visitor at my garden and wins the lasting love of all who grow it. It begins its flowering in midsummer, and is at its best as late as frosts will allow it. At Thanksgiving it was in full bloom. In habit it is much like other Scabiosas, but the flowers are more refined and of a fine medium blue. Fine plants at 15 cts. each. Large plants, 25 cts. each.

Scabiosa atropurpurea, the Old Ladies' Pin-Cushion of our mothers' gardens, has been evolved into one of the finest and most useful of garden flowers. About San Francisco Bay I doubt if any bedding plant is more useful, for it is at once easily grown, long-flowering, fine to cut, and equally fine to mass. They become partly perennial here, but



Scabiosa

are best treated as biennials. Strong plants should be ready to set out in the fall or early winter, and will flower all summer. I have superb plants in mixed sorts, and also in color at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100. Black-purple, azure-blue, white and cerise, separately at same prices.

SILENE pendula is a biennial, and one of the very best plants to give a low carpet early in the year. I use it to cover ground which I wish to set in dahlias or gladiolus in May. Planted in fall they will give an exquisite sheet of pink for weeks in early spring. Fine plants at 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

SNAPDRAGONS, or **ANTIRRHINUMS**, are most excellent garden plants deservedly favorites for bedding. In California they are really perennials, but are best treated as annuals. They do best in a well-mellowed soil in the sun. They can be planted from December to June, and I have fine plants at all times in all leading colors—pure white, pink, scarlet, crimson, white throat; deep red and almost black (Black Prince), yellow, salmon and striped. 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100. Larger plants \$3.

STOCKS need no introduction. For either bedding or cutting they are among the very finest of garden plants. For cutting **Beauty of Nice** is unexcelled. It flowers all winter and, if sown rightly, all summer. Delicate flesh-pink, fine plants at 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100. Pure white, large plants at 75 cts. per doz.; small but fine, same as Princess Alice.

Stocks of the **Brompton** style are perennials—the true old Gilliflowers. They are most satisfactory plants and in spring I will have plants from best English strains, in scarlet, white, dark blue, flesh, purple, carmine and dark brown, at 50 cts. per doz. In fall, large plants at \$1 per doz.; good plants at 50 cts. per doz.

The **Sunflower** group of plants is called **HELIANTHUS**. All are hardy and easily

grown; will stand neglect, yet respond wonderfully to good care. They flower in midsummer or fall, and are grand planted in bold masses.

A bed with a yellow-and-orange color scheme can be worked out by using *Gazania splendens* for front, *Coreopsis* back of that, and then large masses of tall **Sunflowers** and *Rudbeckia Golden Glow*, for background. *Rudbeckia Newmanii*, too, fills in wonderfully. Such a bed that I planned is the feature in one large place.

Plant the large sorts 2 to 3 feet apart each way, and the smaller ones 18 inches to 2 feet. Soil should be well worked and manured, and in summer should either be kept mellow by cultivation or mulched with manure. Nearly all of this group have the chrysanthemum habit of throwing up a large number of shoots. They should be treated like the chrysanthemum—



Sunflower, Miss Mellish. Reminds one of a Cactus Dahlia, and is just as good as that flower for cutting

that is, strong, single shoots used to reset and these should be well staked. Few people have any idea what grand specimens **Sunflowers** make when properly grown. I had rudbeckia Golden Glow 12 feet high last summer from what was a single shoot in April.

Miss Mellish, a variety with handsome leaves and flowers, reminds one of a cactus dahlia. It grows from 4 to 6 feet high, and the flowers are excellent for cutting in August. Plants are worth 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Maximiliana maximus, of the large form, is the tallest of **Sunflowers** and easily may reach 11 feet in height. The flowers are large, single, yellow and good. The smaller type is about the same, but grows from 4 to 6 feet high, and makes a fine yellow mass. Plants supplied for 20 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Rigidus is a most decorative sort, growing to 4 to 5 feet high. The fine yellow flowers have rich black centers. Excellent for cutting. It flowers several weeks earlier than the similar **Miss Mellish**. For these my price is 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Orgyalis is a variety growing to 8 feet in height. Its stem is densely clothed with long, slender leaves and crowned with small yellow flowers. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Multiflorus plenus is the double Sunflower which grows to 3 to 4 feet high, and is much like rudbeckia Golden Glow except that the flowers are larger and more perfect. Blooms in August. Plants at 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HELENIUM pumilum magnificum. This very satisfactory plant grows 2 to 3 feet high. For quantity and lasting quality of the flowers it is a wonder. Month after month, beginning in early summer, the plants are solidly covered with large, daisy-like flowers, of a medium yellow color. Plants are 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Another valuable species of this genus is **Helenium Hoopesii** which is similar to **Pumilum** except that it has large orange flowers with a ragged outline. Not so free a bloomer. Plants are worth 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Sunflower Unknown. Two years ago I received, with other rare plants, one that I have not identified, which has a flower like a small sunflower on a plant 3 to 4 feet high. The center is black and the plant is a most attractive one.

THALICTRUM Delavayi is a very fine Chinese form of the Meadow Rue, with most graceful foliage and fine lavender flowers. Its foliage is almost as pretty as a maidenhair fern, and the graceful stem is 2 to 3 feet high. Admirable for shady places or fern-beds. Good plants in January at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Thalictrum dipterocarpum is like a giant form of the last named, and grows 4 to 5 feet in height. The stems branch and bear purplish violet flowers with yellow stamens. A fine novelty, 30 cts. each.

TRITOMA Pfitzeri is one of the showiest of grass-like plants. None of the Red-Hot Pokers excel it. It has flame-colored flowers, and is a mass of bloom for six months. It likes a warm place in good soil and needs little attention to keep it in good shape. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

VERONICA repens is the daintiest of ground-covers. It spreads flat, with stems hardly an inch high, completely covering the ground. In its season there is a filmy carpet of deep blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6 per 100.

VIRGINIA STOCK is an annual that is well worth having. There is not a day in the year that it is not in flower. The plants are 6 to 8 inches high and the flowers a pinkish shade. Good for covering bulb beds. Plants at any time from fall till spring, 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

WALLFLOWERS are one of the most satisfactory of low perennials. They will grow with little care in sun or shade, and for months in early spring give a mass of fragrant bloom. As a screen for naked places under trees they are excellent. I have one-year-old plants in blood-red, dark brown, primrose-yellow and white at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. In the fall of '13, good plants at 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., large, same as above.

The Best Bedding Plants for California

PANSIES are and always will be among the best-loved of flowers. They will bloom nearly all winter in California, and will give a fine show with the first warm days of spring; but they do not thrive during hot summer weather. To get the best results the plants should be started by November 1.

The border or the bed should be worked thoroughly and enriched well with fine manure to a depth of 6 or 7 inches. The bed should be in the very warmest and most sheltered nook, in full sun. With these conditions present, many fine flowers will be ready just when flowers are appreciated most.

In the early fall and up until May I have good plants at 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., or \$3 per 100. They are from a fine strain.

VERBENAS, too, will give some flowers throughout the winter in California, with a burst of bloom in the spring, and they are among the finest massing flowers for hot weather. A new bed should be set out after the weather begins to warm up in late April or May. They resent being disturbed in cold weather and should not be touched in winter. For the best results the soil should be well worked and enriched with well-rotted manure. For delivery in the spring I have fine plants from pots in the following colors: White, pink, scarlet with white eye; red with white eye, blue and purple, all in fine, large-flowered strains. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

DAHLIA imperialis is a giant strain from Mexico, with single or slightly double pink flowers. The plants are truly immense, and I have seen them 15 feet in height. In the background of a strong grouping they are a most effective plant. Roots, \$1 each.

If anything, **PETUNIAS** are even better adapted to our hot, dry summers than verbenas. They are most profuse bloomers. In the East they are considered to be annuals, but here, if a bed is well drained, the situation, sunny and the soil light, they will winter safely, and flower nearly all the time. I think that the best summer effects will be had with fresh young plants. Plant in the manner advised for verbenas, and remember that you hardly can make a bed too rich for **PETUNIAS**. I have a giant strain of both ruffled and plain sorts, in very rich colors, at 10 cts. each, or \$1 per doz. These are from small pots and can be planted until June.

TUFTED PANSIES, or **VIOLETS** are hybrids of true Pansies and Violets. The habits and leaves are like the Violet, while the flowers are small Pansies—just a little larger than the old Johnny-jump-up. They are most attractive plants for edging and carpeting under tall plants.

One of their very best uses is to carpet bulb beds. For this many plants should be propagated in summer (which is easily done), and when the bulbs are planted the Pansies are planted over them. They are good winter growers, and by spring they give a pretty setting for the bulb flowers. When the time comes to dig the bulbs, the plants can be set aside for propagating for the next season.

The very best results are to be had by planting strong roots not later than November; I shall have extra-good plants of very fine strains ready for next fall. Mixed, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz; light yellow the same price. Hundred price on application.

Rock-Plants and Plants for the Shaded Border

In every home there are places, usually at the north of the buildings or under trees, in which most flowers do not thrive, and many people have rockwork in which, as like as not, plants are put that are unfitted for such locations. The true dainty effect in rockwork is with rockplants such as I offer below:

For rockwork in sunny positions another set of plants must be used. See page 26.

It is in the Saxifrage family that we find the larger number of plants for cool, shaded positions. Among these are **Heucheras**, **Boykinia**, **Saxifraga**, **Tiarella**, **Tolmeias**, all very hardy, all loving shade, even dense shade, yet surviving dry weather, all with handsome foliage and dainty flowers. The best conditions are a well-worked, well-drained soil, into the first few inches of which has been worked either leaf-mold, or very old manure. Liberal watering prolongs the beauty. All have handsome foliage, which often takes on rich red or bronze shades in the late summer and fall.

ASARUM caudatum, or the Wild Ginger or Snakeroot of California, is a fine plant to cover shaded spots. It has large leaves, like immense violets, and the plant grows easily. Good plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

BOYKINIA occidentalis has ivy-shaped leaves of a shining green and dainty flowers. It does wonderfully well on wet rocks or near water. They should be planted closely to make a complete ground-cover, and are the very best plants to plant in a fern-bed to cover the ground under and among the ferns. Twelve inches apart each way will cover all ground. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6 per 100.

HEUCHERAS are invaluable for shady places or rockwork, or with ferns. With very handsome foliage the flowers are delicately beautiful, in graceful sprays. In autumn the leaves become rich reds or bronzes. They are effective at all times, and give beauty that is airy and graceful throughout a long season.

Heuchera micrantha is our native Alum Root, and one of the most attractive of California's woodland and cañon plants. The 2-foot stems bear many white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

Heuchera pilosissima is very much like *H. micrantha* in leaf, but the flowers are green, in an attractive spray. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

Heuchera rubescens is a plant which last spring attracted more attention than any other new thing that I had. From a central root many low stems branch flatly and make a large, flat cushion of pretty leaves. In years a single plant will cover a great rock's face. In May numbers of graceful stems arise and bear a cloud of white flowers, tinged soft pink. The effect is exquisite and as good in the regular flower-border as in rockwork. For cutting they excel even the double gypsophila for bouquet filling. Heavy plants, 25 cts. each; fair plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

It would be hard to find a better plant than **Heuchera sanguinea**. Like the others in habit, the slender stems have exquisite red flowers all summer. It is just the needed touch of color to a fern-bed. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

In addition to these species I have eight beautiful named hybrids of English origin varying from creamy white to deep red, and including some of the best-known sorts. I will make a named set of these eight for \$1.50.

Of these I offer: **Heuchera brizoides gracillima**, a foot high, with delicate rose-colored flowers, 25 cts. each.

Heuchera brizoides virginialis, large, tubular creamy white flowers, same price.

Heuchera Rosamunde. Beautiful foliage and coral-pink flowers.

Heuchera sanguinea grandiflora. Larger flowers than the type

A collection of 12 sorts, \$2.

In England there is a great liking for **SAXIFRAGAS**. These beautiful rock-plants grow in tufts, or carpets, with dainty flowers. I have a very fine set, still small in number. I can make up sets of twelve plants, each different, for \$2.

Saxifraga integrifolia is a tall, handsome plant with good leaves. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Saxifraga Mertensiana is the daintiest of all western rock-plants. It will grow with little soil in any moist rock-crevice as well as in soil. The leaves are rounded and crenated, as pretty as well could be; on the flower-stems, 8 to 10 inches high, are many small white flowers with which the red stamens contrast strongly. This pretty plant grows from a kind of bulb and dies down in midsummer. With the first rains it begins to grow, and all winter is in its beauty. Dry bulbs in fall at 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100; living clumps, \$1 per doz.

Saxifraga sarmentosa is the old-fashioned Beefsteak Geranium, with handsomely mottled leaves and the habit of the strawberry. It is most excellent as a rock-plant, while as a ground-cover in cold, shady places it is hard to beat. I never knew how pretty it could be until I saw a large colony of it covering the ground completely. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Saxifraga umbrosa, or London Pride will be found on page 21.

TELLIMA grandiflora's beauty is in its rich foliage. It is well worth growing for that alone. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

TIARELLA uniflora is the Foam Flower, a plant with very pretty foliage and many stems a foot or 18 inches high, with a film of light cream-colored flowers. A well-established colony of this is a thing of beauty. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Very little known is **TOLMIEA Menziesii**, a most excellent plant, which spreads by rooting stems to form close carpets of very pretty leaves. It grows well in ordinary soils, but will grow in a bog as well. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

Among other plants well fitted for shady rockwork or with ferns are **Epimediums** from Europe, and their cousins, the **Ivy Fern** of the redwoods, **Forget-me-nots**, the **Carrot Fern**, **Kenilworth Ivy** and **Yerba Buena**.



Heuchera sanguinea

Rock Plants for Sunny Rockeries

For sunny rockeries quite a different set of plants are required from those fit for shaded rocks or fern-beds. Of course one can fill such a rockery with cactus and those fleshy semi-tropical things so much affected in southern California, but such rockeries soon become monotonous.

In the first place, the rockery should be built with the rocks slanting inward so that moisture will reach deeply and deep-rooting rock-plants can get a foothold. The soil should be extra good, and worked in to a depth of at least 18 inches. Such a rockery should be built to afford a great many pockets and little beds a few feet across. For this the following are a few of the good plants to use:

Alyssum, both *saxatile* and the annual, *arabis*; *Aquilegias* for early bloom; the low *Bellflowers*; the tufted *Pinks* are especially good; *Gazanias*, kept within close bound; *Heucherias*, *Iris pumila*, *Lychnis Haageana* are very fine; *Sun Cups*, *Œnothera Arendsii*, *Pentstemons* in natives, *Plumbago Larpentæ*, *Rudbeckia nitida*, *Kenilworth Ivy*, *Jacob's Ladder* kept down well; the Tufted *Saxifragas*, *Sedums* of the lower sorts, *Cotyledons*, *Cerastium tomentosum*, *Aubrietias* are especially fine; *Wallflowers* starved to low shrubs; *Lewisias*; *Convolvulus Mauritanica*, which grows in low tufts; *Coreopsis* starved; *Cotoneaster*, the creeping sort with red berries; *Geranium sanguineum*, *Geums*, Creeping *Gypsophilas*; *Iberis*, *Gibraltarica* is especially fine; *Linum Lewisii*, *Forget-me-nots*, *Othonna Capensis* kept down, makes a very fine colony for such places.

These are only a few of the fine things with which a sunny rockwork can be brightened. The rock-gardens and so-called Alpine gardens, for which Englishmen are now spending fortunes, are filled with such plants as these and other like sorts, and we can do the same thing better here.

Californian Perennial Plants

For thirty-three years I have collected and grown the native bulbs of California, but it is only recently that I have been able to give much attention to the **Hardy Plants** of this coast. I have now taken up this department, and hope to test, and, as fast as I know my ground, to sell the sorts which prove worthy. I could at this date offer a very large list of collected plants, but I prefer to confine my list to things which I have tried out and can offer stock that I know will grow. These stocks are either garden-grown or of sorts which I have proved to succeed easily when collected.

ASARUM CAUDATUM. See Rock-Plants, page 24.

BAHIA arachnoides a very hardy and drought-resisting, daisy-like plant having a low woolly base and tall stems full of handsome yellow flowers. Well worth while. Garden plants, 10 cts. each, \$7.50 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

CYNOGLOSSUM grande is the Hound's Tongue, and one of our very finest early flowers. The leaves are large and give to the plant its popular name, while the tall stem bears rich indigo-blue flowers with a white crown, like Forget-me-nots. A fine plant to naturalize in glens about the bay; grows well in Berkeley in adobe. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

DIPLACUS or **Mimulus grandiflorus**. The shrubby *Mimulus*, which grows about the bay regions on rough banks, is well known, but in this form I offer a much superior plant which, when well grown, has much of the beauty of the Azaleas. I have seen bushes of this 4 feet high and as much across—one mass of delicate creamy yellow and very fragrant flowers. For a plant for dry spots on banks this is one of the best, and when established will need no water, although it pays to give it care. It is a fine garden plant. Fine, garden-grown plants at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

ERIAGONUMS. This is a great group of plants well adapted to the very driest situations where nothing else will thrive. They grow on the desert sands, on the rocks along the seashore, and in the crevices of the high mountains; and, with their mat of low, gray foliage and slender stems tipped with masses of yellow or creamy cushions of flowers, they are really pretty, and I will have many more of them. Just now I offer a strong form which makes great masses 3 to 4 feet high. Small plants at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LEWISIAS are very rare rock-plants of the Pacific Northwest, and excelled in beauty by no other rock-plants. They do well in either raised rockwork or in gritty soil, well drained. All have a circle of pretty leaves flat on the ground, and short flower-stems with several flowers of an exquisite satiny texture.

L. cotyledon has pink flowers. **Howellii** is similar with very handsome foliage. **Leeana** has slender leaves and pink flowers. These at 25 cts. each.

L. oppositifolia is smaller, with white, fringed flowers, at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
L. rediviva is small in leaf, with lovely soft pink flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

MONARDELLA villosa has the creeping habit of the Verbena, although it is a mint. The flower-heads are also very much like Verbena in shape, and are of a delicate lavender in color. It is a plant which thrives in dry, hot places and, if watered, flowers for months. It is well worth while. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

ENOTHERA ovata, or **Sun Cups** is one of the brightest of spring flowers from the bay region to Mendocino County. From a flat circle of leaves as much as a foot across, a great number of bright yellow flowers appear in long sequence. The plants dies down in summer. It would make an admirable edging for a bulb-bed, which was dried off in summer. Plant 8 inches apart for a carpet effect. I have good roots at 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

OXALIS Oregonia is the Wood Oxalis of the redwood forest, and I think our very best ground-cover for shady places either under trees or among ferns. Indeed, what could be more delicate than a carpeting of this all over the fern-bed, just as we see nature do it in our northern forests. For a carpeting effect I would plant about 8 inches apart, each way. Collected runners at 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

PENTSTEMONS. Among these I find the very finest natives for garden use, and plants which vie in beauty with petted garden species. The variety is very great both in color, height and habit. Among them are fine plants to naturalize in rough, dry places, plants for rockwork, and plants for the garden. I am getting a large set but can now offer only the following:

Pentstemon, California Blue Bedder is the best of the native sorts. It forms low mats a foot or two across and throws up stems a foot or so high, with many fine flowers varying from clear azure-blue to pink. It flowers a long time when watered, and I have it in bloom from May to December by not allowing it to seed. It will naturalize in either dry soils or adobe, in the sun; does well in the garden and better in sunny rock-work. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100. I sell them low to encourage naturalization.

P. cæruleus is a low-growing high-mountain form, with clear blue flowers and fine for rocks. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

P. barbatus or **Torreyii**, has long been in gardens and is a conspicuous plant with tall stems 2 to 3 feet high and many tubular flowers of brilliant scarlet. Also fine to naturalize. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

P. Menziesii is a lovely rose-colored creeping sort which covers the rocks in the high Sierras. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

P. heterophyllus is still different, with slender stems 3 to 4 feet high when strong, and light blue flowers. This is a fine thing. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

P. unilateralis is similar to the last; blue foliage and pale blue flowers. Same price.

P. confertus grow low, with masses of low foliage and whorled flowers on stems 8 inches high. Same price.

P. Cisco is a slender and very pretty sort for dry places. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

SILENE Californica is the Mountain Pink or Indian Pink pictured in Miss Parsons' book, and a most beautiful plant. It demands a well-drained soil; bears brilliant scarlet blossoms—the most vivid, perhaps, of our wild flowers; in bloom a long time. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

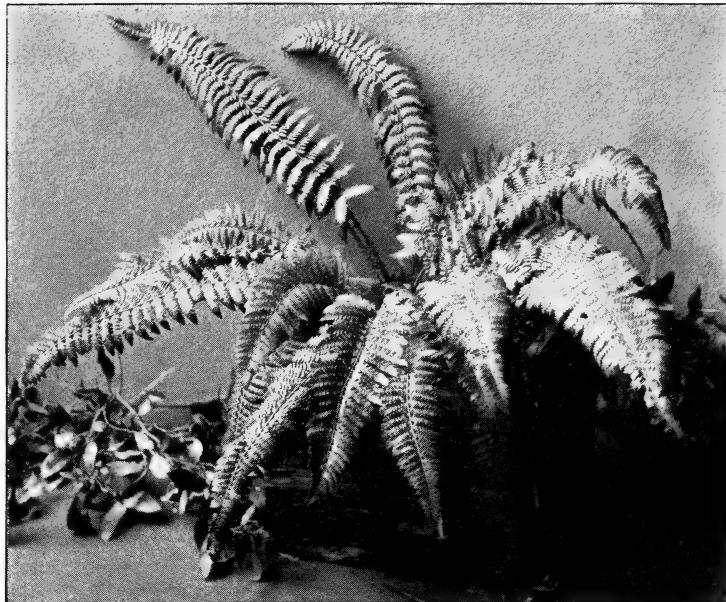
Silene Hookeri, the Pink Catchfly, is quite different, as it throws short stems from an underground root and forms a low circle, with very large exquisitely slashed pink flowers. I doubt if California has a prettier wild flower. 25 cts. each.

SPIKENARD is a noble plant, thriving in rich soil in moist spots and growing 4 to 5 feet. A fine plant for a large fern-bed. The very heavy roots are worth \$1 each.

SYNTHYRIS rotundifolia is one of those pretty wood-plants which have their best place in the rockery. The plants are but a few inches high and their beauty is in the richly colored leaves. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

VANCOUVERIA hexandra, Mexican Ivy or Ivy Fern, has of late years become a favorite bouquet green in the Californian flower markets, and is also shipped east by the thousands. We have no prettier foliage plant in the garden than this lovely plant of the redwood region. While not hard to grow, it is a little slow to make strong leaves when moved. I supply fine collected plants at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

YERBA BUENA, from which San Francisco was first named, is a fine creeping plant with a delicate fragrance. It makes the finest of hanging-basket plants, with streamers 3 feet long, and is equally good for ground-cover under trees. It does best in a soil made loose with old manure or leaf-mold. Collected plants, winter of '12-'13, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; garden plants, fall of '13, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



Aspidium aculeatum, var. *lobatum*. Our handsome house Fern

California Native Ferns



CALIFORNIA has a number of most excellent Ferns, and nothing is easier than to succeed with the hardier ones, such as Aspidiums (Sword Ferns), Woodwardia (the Chain Fern,) or Pteris (the Brake). I have noticed them thriving in shaded corners in almost any class of soil, and they will stand considerable summer drought after they are once established.

The shadiest place that you have, whether under trees or shaded by buildings, and a soil well mellowed with either old manure, spent tanbark, sawdust, old leaves, or any other material which will rot into leaf-mold, makes them thrive. As to watering, it may be said that, of all things, the Fern likes a fine spray, and that frequently. The most frequent reason of failure to grow the Five-Finger Fern well is that they are watered with a hose, or coarse spray, and the foliage beaten down. The finer the spray the better for them.

In pots, all of the Ferns will do well if given a cool position, spraying, or water at the roots, and a soil well made, with leaf-mold in abundance. Never allow Ferns that are grown in pots to become entirely dry at the roots, else the small leaflets (pinnae) will turn yellow and soon die. Do not water too often, but when you do, thoroughly soak the pot in a bucket of water. Spraying in cold, cloudy weather turns fronds black.

A Few Native Ferns of Merit

When a wild Fern is moved into a garden, it takes fully a year for it to get to growing thrifitly. I have a good stock of garden-grown Ferns. Prices include postage or expressage. Ferns are best moved just as they are starting into growth, which is in February or March, and at my gardens it is later than in the bay region.

ADIANTUM marginatum. Our native Maidenhair Fern. Very much like the green-house Ferns, and very pretty. It dies down in midsummer. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Adiantum pedatum. The Five-Finger Fern. A most beautiful Fern, and very satisfactory as a pot-plant if the caution above is noted. 10 cts., 15 cts., and 25 cts. each, \$1, \$1.25 and \$2 per doz.; very heavy plants, 50 cts. each.

ASPLENIUM Filix-fœmina. The Lady Fern. Is one of the large Ferns, and often 3 to 4 feet high, with most delicately beautiful fronds which are quite fragrant. It likes much moisture, and dies to the ground in winter. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each; very large plants at \$1 each.

Asplenium spinulosum, a broad-leaved variety. This very fine Fern will be new to nearly every Californian Fern-lover, as it is rarely found on our northwestern coast. Like the Lady Fern in most ways, it is a little darker in color, but, if anything, more graceful and an evergreen. I consider it one of our very best sorts. Very large plants \$1 each; others at 25 and 50 cts. each.

ASPIDIUM munitum, var. *imbricans*. The dark green Sword Fern of the coast region. Our illustration shows its fine habit well. A most satisfactory Fern, either outside or in boxes. May be planted in rustic vases with splendid effect. It may grow to 4 feet in height, although usually to 18 to 36 inches. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each, \$10 per 100; very large plants at \$1 each.

A. munitum is the Oregon form of the Sword Fern; similar and very pretty. Small plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

A. aculeatum, var. *lobatum*. In my opinion, our handsomest large Fern. The large fronds are finely cut and graceful. See illustration. 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

A. rigidum. One of the Sword Ferns with light-colored fronds. The large Fern so much used by florists in floral pieces in California. Very satisfactory and will do well in dry places. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each, \$10 per 100.

CHEILANTHES Californica. A Fern growing in exposed places near rocks. It is very dainty, and when once established it will stand the driest summers. Not over 6 inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

C. gracillima. In habit like the above, but the fronds are cut into little bead-like sections. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

LOMARIA Spicant. A handsome, dark green Fern from the coast bogs. Grows from 1 to 2 feet high. Very ornamental, and takes to ordinary pot culture. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

PELLAEA densa. Related to the Cheilanthes in habit, but more like a Maidenhair in delicacy. Easily grown. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

P. andromedæfolia. The Coffee Fern. A most dainty and satisfactory Fern. While almost as dainty as Maidenhair, it stands much drier conditions, and does well in the drier portions of the state. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.



Aspidium munitum, var. *imbricans*. Dark green Sword Fern

PTERIS. The Brake. A very common Fern, yet one of the best in a garden. It grows well and is most graceful and restful, especially the new fronds early in the season. Makes a vigorous growth from 2 to 6 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

GYMNOGRAMMA triangularis. The Californian Gold Fern. A most dainty small Fern, with a rich golden yellow coloring on the under side of the fronds. Each frond is of a firm texture, lasting for a long time. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6 per 100.

WOODWARDIA radicans. The great Chain Fern of California. Grows as high as 12 feet at its best, but oftener 3 to 4 feet in height. Splendid in cultivation, either for house or conservatory. Large plants, 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Collection of 12 sorts, my selection, for \$2

Hardy Ferns about the Veranda

From the time in earliest spring when the uncurling fronds greet us until late winter, there are few things that grow which afford so much genuine interest and satisfaction to the home-owner as our beautiful native Ferns.

Plant them about the porch or veranda and beside foundations of a house, in fact, in almost any cool, shady nook. With a little care after first planting them, they thrive year after year. Their graceful fronds serve as a shield to the barren ground, hide the foundation, and connect the lawn and house in a most charming way.

Californian Shrubs and Vines

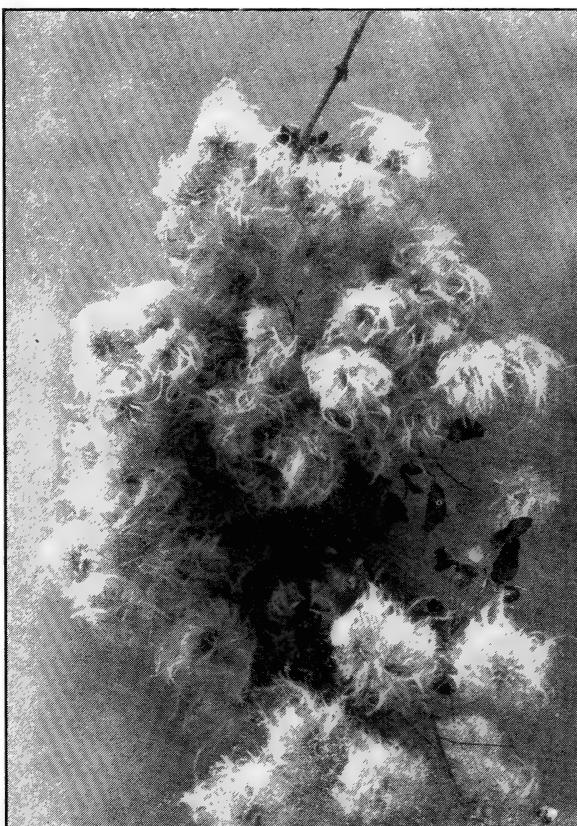
While a few of these can be had from nurseries, there are very many of the finest native things which cannot be had in nursery plants. It will be my aim to fill this vacancy as fast as can be from my nurseries at "Terrace" Gardens and at Fort Bragg on the immediate coast. This winter I can offer but few sorts in nursery-grown stock.

The **WILD LILACS** of California are all *Ceanothus*, and worthy a front place in our garden shrubberies. All are fine, while a few will rank with the very best shrubs in cultivation.

Ceanothus integerrimus is, I think, the best of all and the form about "The Terraces" the best of the species. With evergreen foliage of a pleasing green and rather a willowy habit, great panicles of flowers are borne well above the leaves in great abundance. The colors vary from light blue through clear blues to pure white and even soft pink. Nursery plants from mixed varieties at 50c. ea.

Ceanothus foliosus only grows 3 to 4 feet high, with shining evergreen foliage and dark blue-purple flowers borne above the foliage. 50 cts. each.

In **CLEMATIS**, California has two fine forms



Clematis ligusticifolia



Ceanothus

something in the way of *Clematis montana* and *C. paniculata*, but with charms of their own. Our Clematis are admirable plants to turn loose in a clump of willows or other deciduous trees. *C. ligusticifolia* is the vine of our damp stream-sides with great clusters of white flowers followed by plumy masses of seeds. The seeds are even prettier than the flowers and, if picked green, make fine and lasting decorations. Collected roots 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Mountain Clematis has larger and fewer flowers and is a very fine plant. Same price.

CALIFORNIAN WILD CHERRY, of the variety pictured on the last cover page, is a small tree, and in flower very handsome. The entire tree is covered with pendent racemes. Spring of 1913, collected trees, 3 to 4 feet high, 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz. After that, nursery trees same price.

MANZANITAS are fine, low evergreens, which should be much used in California. I have garden plants of *A. pungens*, one of the larger forms, in two sizes at 50 cts. and 35 cts. each.

WILD HONEYSUCKLES are pretty at all times, but most valuable for their bright red berries which last much of the winter. Collected plants, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

RHODODENDRON CALIFORNICUM is a very fine evergreen shrub, with rose-colored flowers in large clusters. I am sorry to say that I have not yet good nursery-grown specimens of these. If transplanted from the wild in February or early March, and if taken from situations in the wild where the young shrubs are exposed and slow-growing, very good success can be had with collected shrubs. They are from 1 to 3 feet high with a ball of dirt. They are heavy, and freight is at buyer's expense. 2 to 3 feet high, \$1.50 each; 1 to 2 feet high, \$1 each. Bare roots \$4 per doz.

AZALEA OCCIDENTALIS, our native Azalea is also a very fine shrub. The flowers are a creamy white often tinged pink. Plants 2 to 3 feet high, \$1 each.

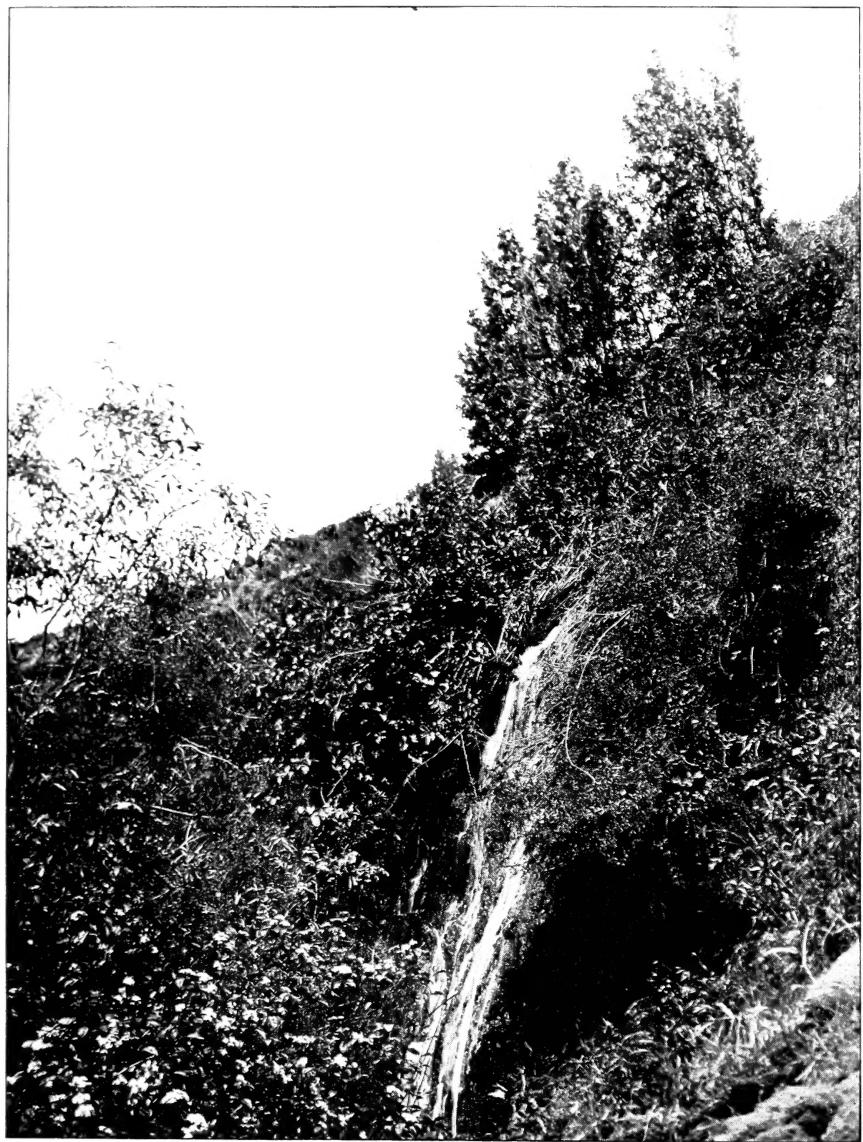
Both Azaleas and Rhododendrons must have a shaded position, a soil in which some leaf-mold has been worked and a surface-mulch which must be kept moist on top.

THIMBLEBERRY, Rubus Nutkanus, is a very handsome, large-leaved shrub with pure white flowers. One of the very finest shrubs for the fern-beds or shaded spots. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

VIRGINIA CREEPERS are not Californians, but are so well adapted to naturalization and wild effects that I introduce them here. Nothing gives a prettier touch in autumn than their scarlet leaves. In planting new places I often plant Virginia Creepers with deciduous trees, and wherever there is room for a vine they should not be forgotten, and especially on deciduous oaks. Strong vines, either of *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, the ordinary Virginia Creeper, or of *A. Engelmanni*, which differs in having tendrils which cling like the Boston Ivy, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

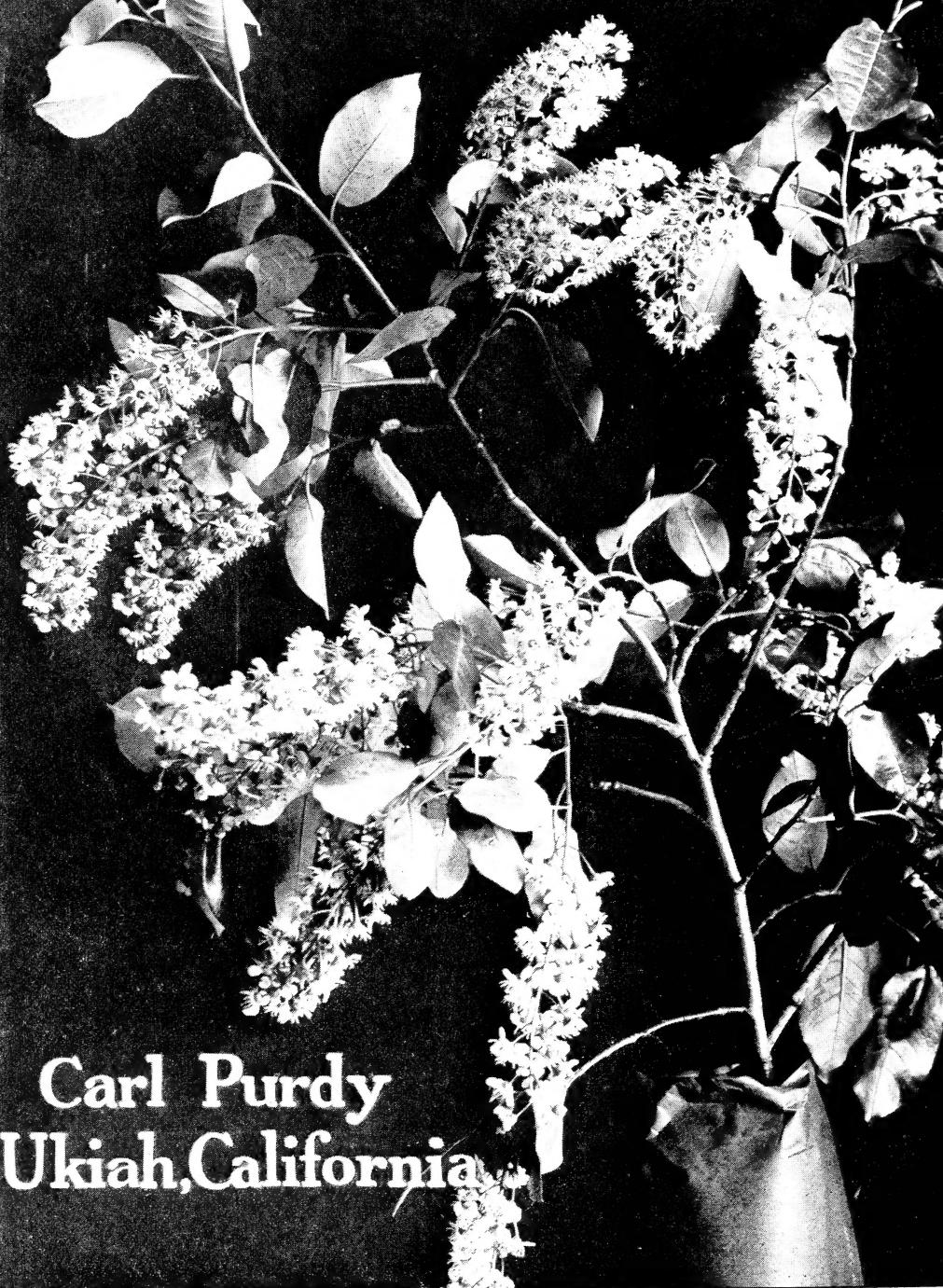
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One of the hillside gardens at "The Terraces"

Wild Cherry at "The Terraces"



**Carl Purdy
Ukiah, California**